



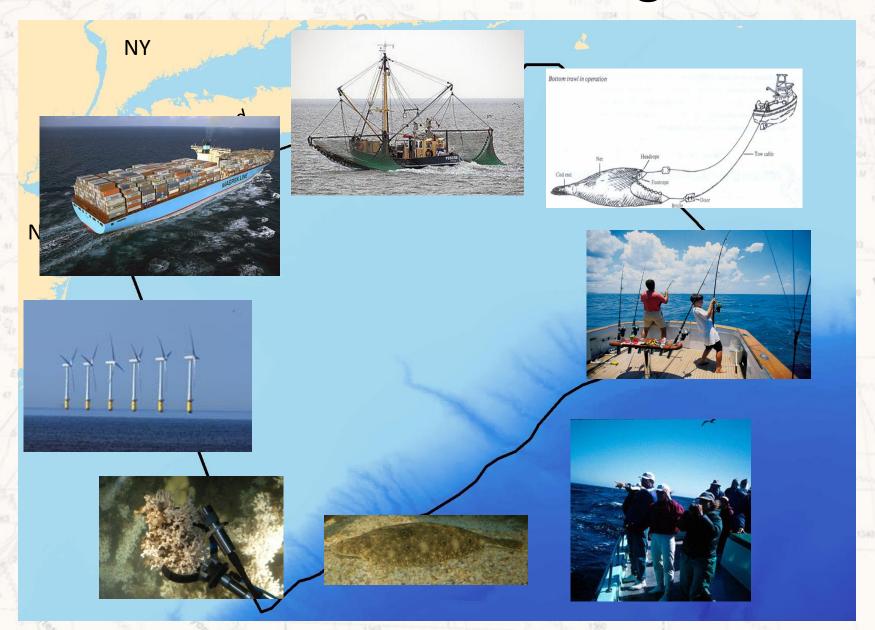
Zach Hecht-Leavitt

NY Department of State

Division of Coastal Resources



Offshore Planning



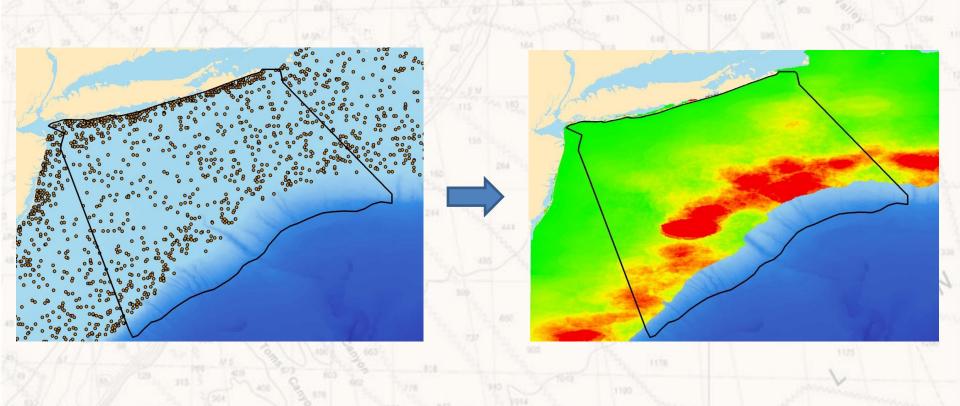
Goals

- Predict the abundance of selected groundfish species as a function of:
 - -environmental/habitat variables
 - -spatial autocorrelation

Assess error

Understand ecology

Goals



The Fish Data

- NOAA Northeast
 Fisheries Science
 Center bottom trawl
 (catches groundfish)
- Biannual 1975-2009
- Standardized gear, speed, and distance
- Cleaned by Stone Environmental
- Break down by season and life stage
- 6 species selected

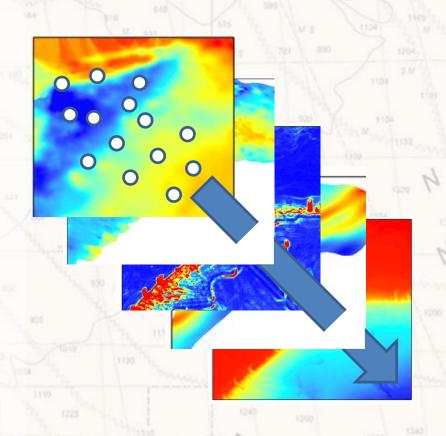






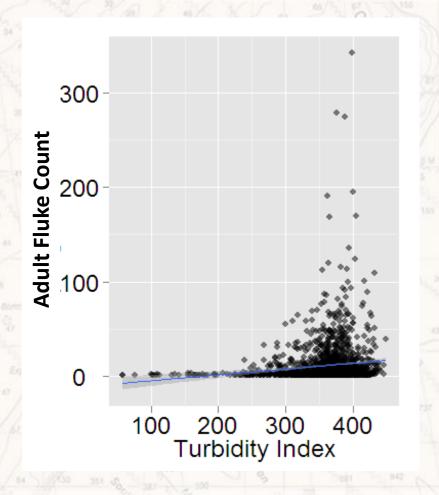
The Environmental Data

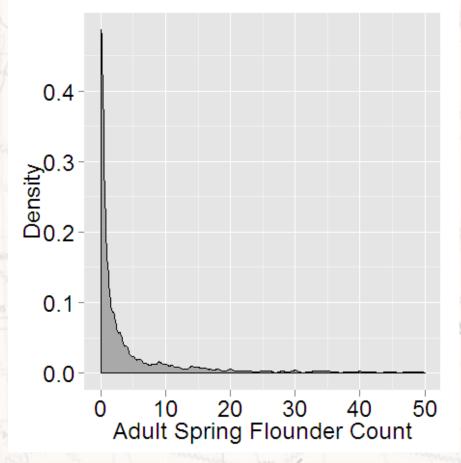
- Depth
- Distance from Shelf Edge
- Bottom Grain Size
- Slope
- Sea Surface Temperature*
- Chlorophyll*
- Stratification*
- Turbidity*
- Zooplankton*
- Provided by NOAA Biogeography Branch



*Long-term, seasonal average

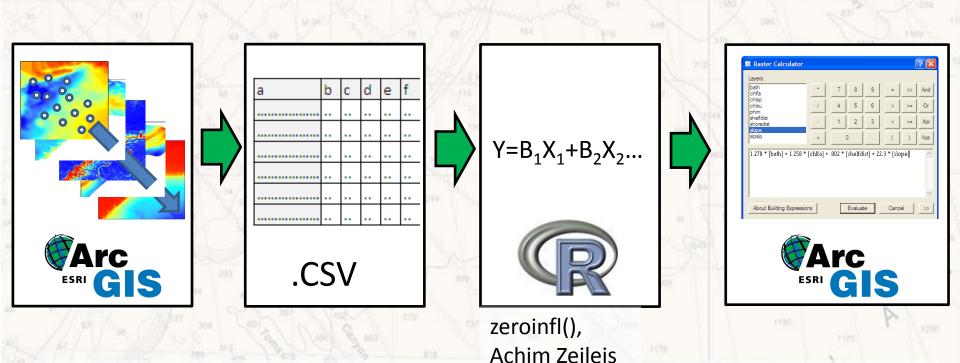
Data Exploration





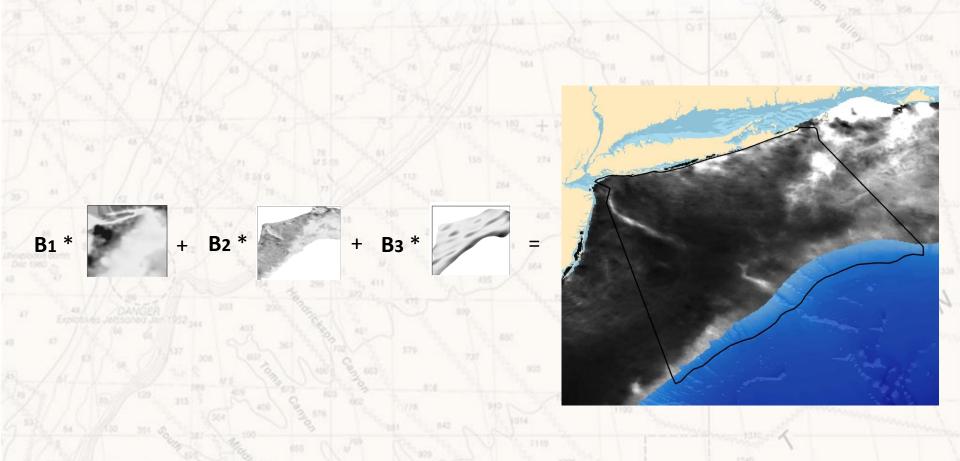
- Approximate environmental relationships with linear trend
- Data is extremely skewed (lots of zeroes)
- Go with Zero-Inflated Generalized Linear Models (GLMs)

Workflow

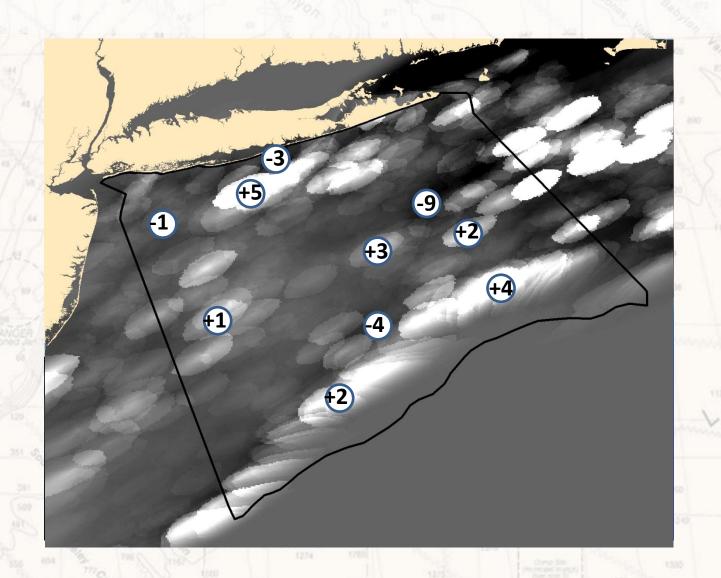


- "Loose" coupling
- With 10.x can "hard" couple via Geospatial Modeling Environment (GME)

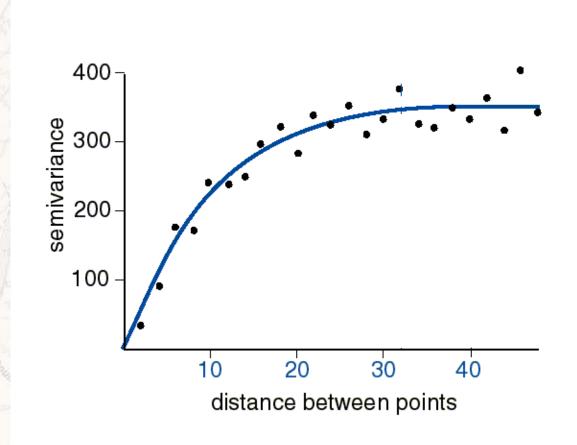
Workflow



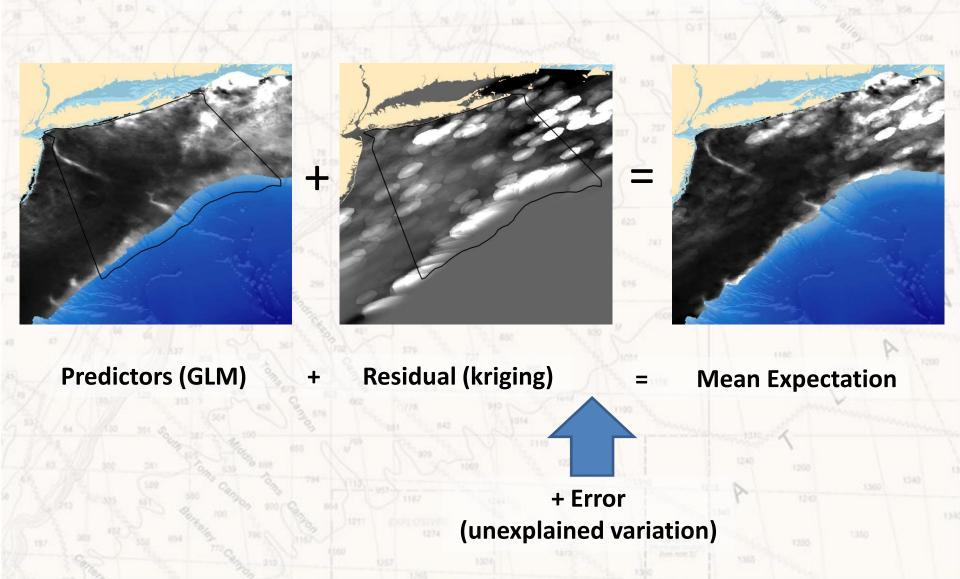
The Residual



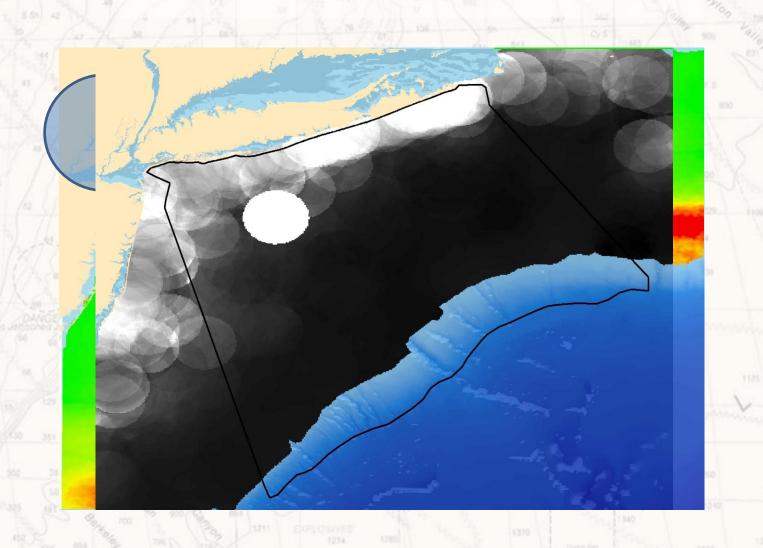
Kriging Interpolation



Modeling Steps



Error Assessment

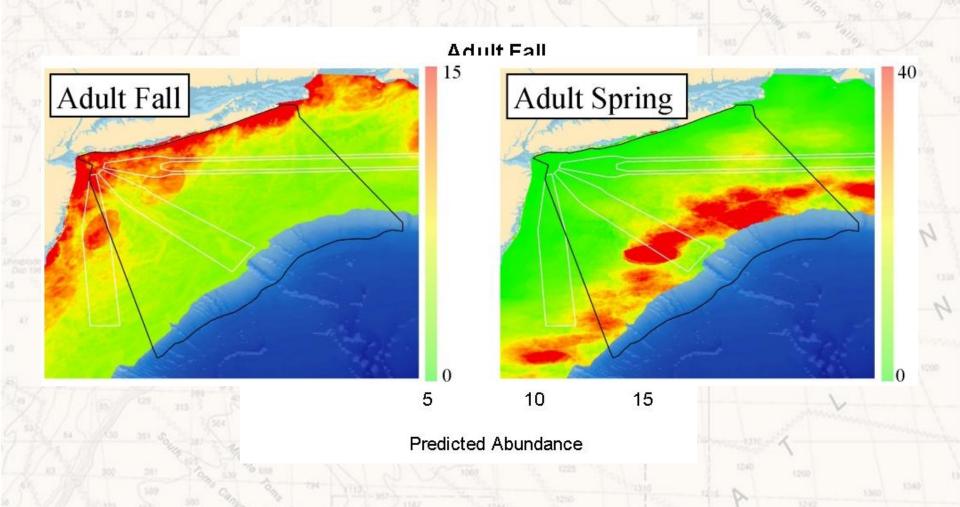


Error Assessment

- 50/50 cross-validation
- Smooth error with moving window
- Final maps based on full dataset
- Conservative error estimates

Final product

(fluke example)



Goals

- Predict the abundance of selected groundfish as a function of:
 - -environmental/habitat variables
 - -spatial autocorrelation



Assess error



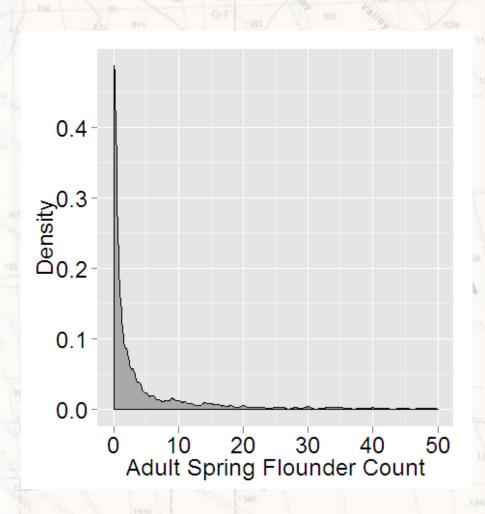
Understand ecology



Another Approach to Dealing with Zeroes

Another Approach

- Rather than a onesize-fits all model...
- ... model
 presence/absence
 and abundance with
 two separate stages
- May better reflect ecological reality
- More conservative approach



Goals

- Predict the abundance of selected cetaceans as a function of:
 - -spatial autocorrelation

Assess error

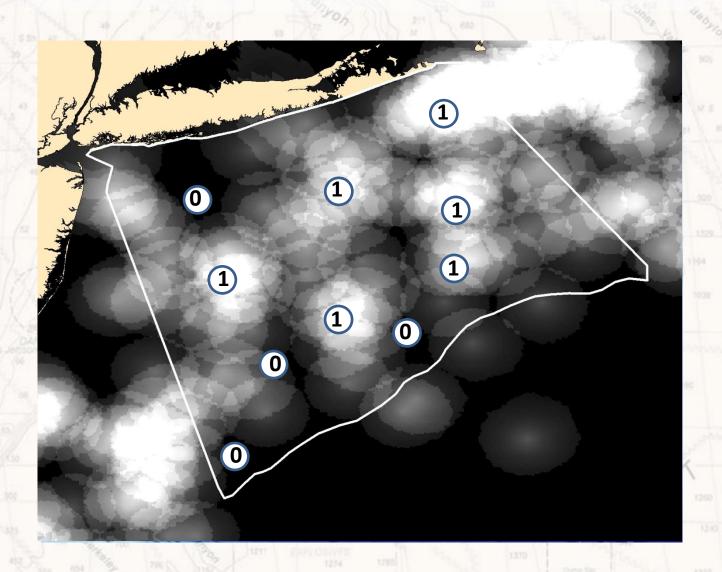
The Marine Mammal Data

- North Atlantic Right Whale Consortium Database
- Aerial and shipboard surveys, 1978 - 2009
- Cleaned by New England Aquarium
- SPUE
- 4 species/groups selected
- No predictors this time!

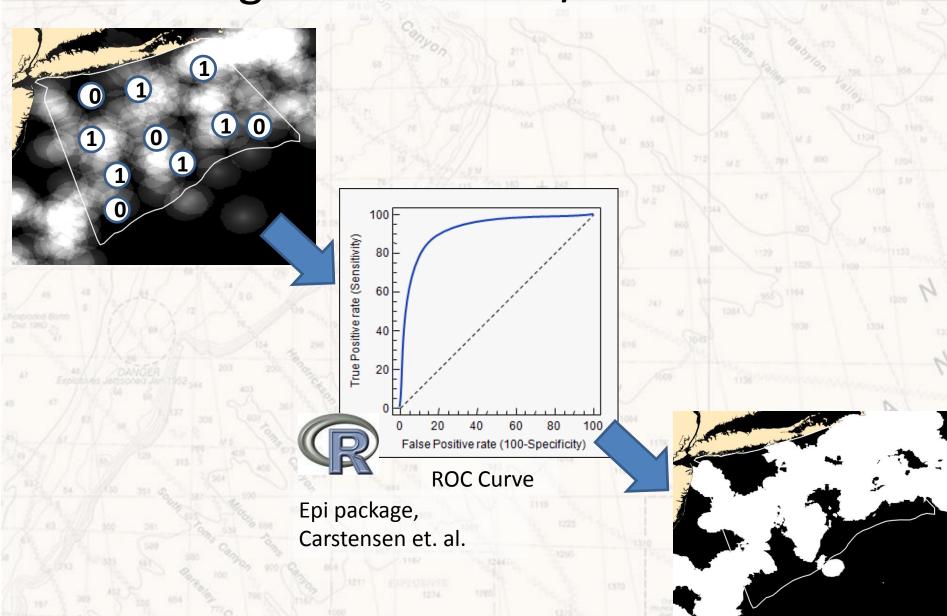




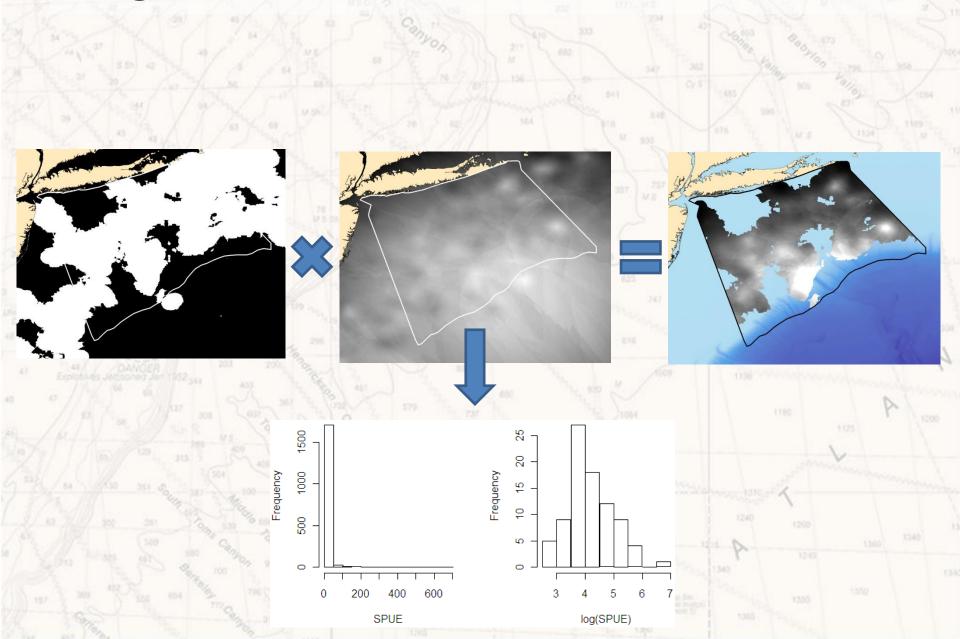
Stage I – Presence/Absence



Stage I – Presence/Absence



Stage I * II – Abundance Where Present



Error Assessment



Goals

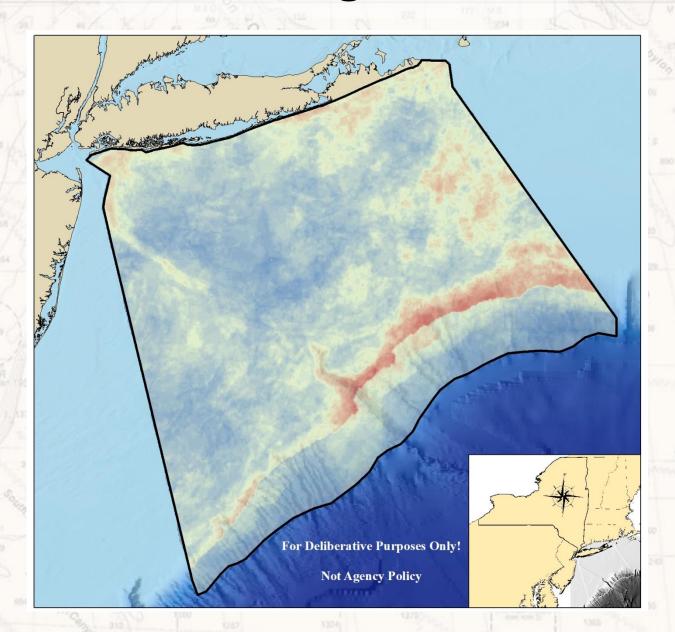
- Predict the abundance of selected cetaceans as a function of:
 - -spatial autocorrelation



Assess error



End goal



Further reading

- Hengl, T., G.B.M. Heuvelink and D.G. Rossiter. 2007. About regression-kriging: From equations to case studies. Computers and Geosciences 33:1301-1315.
- Wenger, S. J. and M. C. Freeman. 2008. Estimating Species
 Occurrence, Abundance, And Detection Probability Using Zero-Inflated Distributions. Ecology 89:2953-2959
- Monestiez, P., L. Dubroca, E. Bonnin, J.-P. Durbec, C. Guinet. 2006.
 Geostatistical modeling of spatial distribution of Balaenoptera physalus in the Northwestern Mediterranean Sea from sparse count data and heterogeneous observation efforts. Ecological Modeling, 193: 615-628
- Menza, C., B.P. Kinlan, D.S. Dorfman, M. Poti and C. Caldow (eds.). 2012. A Biogeographic Assessment of Seabirds, Deep Sea Corals and Ocean Habitats of the New York Bight: Science to Support Offshore Spatial Planning. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NCCOS 141. Silver Spring, MD. 224 pp.

Thank you!